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Campbell's  
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Corner of Port and Douglas Streets,  
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For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

## Advance of The Allies

Chinese Massing at Hsing Ho Six  
Where Big Fight Is  
Expected.

British Foreign Office Receive An-  
other Message From Minis-  
ter at Pekin.

London, Aug. 15.—Sir Chi Chen La-  
feng Luh, Chinese minister, is quoted as  
saying that he hoped and believed that  
peace would be established between  
China and the powers within the next  
six weeks. Yesterday he transmitted to  
the British foreign office another mes-  
sage from the British minister in Pekin,  
Sir Claude Macdonald, the contents of  
which the officials have thus far declined  
to make public.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily  
Graphic says the German government  
has ordered two cruisers to Shanghai,  
and that another is on the way, while  
a fourth is already there. "The German  
government," he remarks, "is evidently  
determined that England shall not have  
a free hand in that region."

The Standard, after expressing the  
opinion that there is increasing ground  
to hope the ministers will be received  
by the arrival of the allies at Pekin to-  
morrow (Thursday), if the initial rate  
of progress is maintained, goes on to  
deal with what will follow the rescue  
and says it may be taken for granted  
that the policy attributed to the Wash-  
ington cabinet represents the absolute  
minimum of the demands of the com-  
bined powers.

The London morning papers contain  
nothing to confirm the Freieh report  
that the allies are within 16 miles of  
Pekin, although a Chinese dispatch is  
printed saying they were within 27 miles  
of the goal Saturday.

Confirming the report of the arrival of  
the international forces at Ho Si Wu, the  
Daily Mail correspondent says: "The  
Chinese offered little opposition. The ar-  
rival of allies frustrated a determined  
attempt to divert the course of the river.  
The heat is intense, but the health of  
the troops is good."

A St. Petersburg special says: "The  
latest news from Gen. Linerich, com-  
manding the Russian troops in the prov-  
ince of Pe Che Li is that the allies  
after the capture of Yang Tsun, took  
one day's rest and then, on August 17th,  
the advance guard was formed, consist-  
ing of one Siberian regiment, one regi-  
ment of Cossacks, three battalions of  
Japanese infantry, one Japanese sapper  
company and an American mounted bat-  
talion. In spite of the condition of the  
road, this column proceeded by forced  
marches about eleven and one-half versts  
toward Pekin, encountering at Nan Tsai  
Tung, about 49 miles from the capital,  
a Chinese detachment, which fought for  
an hour and a half. Finally the Chi-  
nese threw down their arms and fled in  
panic. When this news was sent back,  
all the allies started forward in three  
columns, with Cossacks in front and on  
the flanks."

A Port Arthur special announces that  
the women and children have been of-  
ficially notified to leave the place.  
"The allied troops," says the St. Pe-  
tersburg correspondent of the communication written by Rev. J. A. Fish, dated Nagasaki, Japan, July 28th: "Word of our Canadian Presbyterian  
friends is to the effect that in escaping to  
Yang Tsai from Nanhan they were  
stripped of everything by robbers. There  
must be many lives in danger in far  
western China, persons so distant that it  
would be one or two months for the  
news to come in. The most recent ac-  
commodation caused by the influx of  
refugees is putting up the houses of board to  
shelter the fugitives. At the Nagasaki  
hotel board is reported at \$21 per day.  
No word comes from Pekin and Pao  
Ting Fu. We hear of wholesale  
slaughter of Christians in Chi Li prov-  
ince. They did nothing."

Missionaries in Danger.

New York, Aug. 14.—Robert E. Sizer,  
one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian  
mission, to-day received several let-  
ters from missionaries in China and Ja-  
pan.

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III.—Against Cheng Su, magistrate of  
the county of Ping Yuen.

This official being repeatedly appealed to  
to investigate the looting of the Chris-  
tians.

## Insincere Friendship

American Missionaries Lay Seri-  
ous Charges Against the  
Authorities.

Governors and Other Officials of  
Provinces Accomplices of  
the Boxers.

forwarded by mail to Chee Foo and  
Shanghai:

"The glory of to-day's fighting belongs to  
the Japanese. They did all the hardest  
fighting. The Americans were in re-  
serve and had no casualties. The Jap-  
anese, advancing across the plain, had  
no shelter and forced the Chinese from  
the ruined walls and trenches ex-  
tending five miles. The feature of the  
battle was the magnificent Japanese cav-  
alry charge, which resulted in the cap-  
ture of 10 field guns. The Chinese re-  
treat was orderly, and they left but few  
dead on the field.

The correspondent of the Associated  
Press counted 200 dead or wounded  
Japanese. The British loss was two  
men killed and a few wounded.

"The British naval brigade guns and  
two big Russian guns had a duel with  
the Chinese guns, which resulted in silencing the latter. The Russians found  
the plains east of the city flooded and  
turned the main army west of it.

"Every vehicle in Tien Tsai is im-  
pressed for the transport service of the  
aliens, including all the wagons."

Landing Troops in Shanghai.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The attitude of the  
United States concerning the landing  
of British troops at Shanghai has  
been made known to the foreign govern-  
ments through their representatives here.

This has had the effect of practically  
eliminating the United States from  
the question. Neither the French  
nor the German governments dis-  
closed to accept the landing of British  
troops, and it is understood that  
strong representations in effect are  
for every British soldier landed at  
Shanghai, France and Germany also.

It is felt moreover that the issue involved relates not  
only to Shanghai, but virtually to the  
control of the entire Yang Tsie Kiang  
valley, known as the paradise of China.

Foreign governments have manifested a  
desire also to learn the views of the  
United States concerning the instruc-  
tions of Russia to her minister at Pekin,

M. de Giers. In response to enquiries  
here it has been made known that this  
government looks upon the course of  
Russia as substantially the same as  
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## Provincial Parliament

Much Time Wasted on Technical Points Taken by Mr. McPhillips.

Mr. Curtis's Amendments Voted Down—Vancouver Charter Under Discussion.

Tuesday, August 14th.

Points of order again monopolized a good deal of the time of the members this afternoon, the chief sinner up to this being the junior member for Victoria, Mr. McPhillips, who has developed a remarkable penchant for guarding the prerogative of the Crown. The length to which the matter was driven drew a remonstrance from several members of the government and virtually a disclaimer from the Attorney-General of any sympathy with the advantage sought to be taken of these technicalities.

Prayers having been read at 2:45 Mr. Helmcken reported for the private bills committee as follows:

"That with reference to bill intituled An Act to Incorporate the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Company, the Petition (No. 14) was reported to the House on the 31st July last as having complied with the standing orders; but owing to some oversight, the said bill does not appear to have been introduced, and your committee recommend that, notwithstanding the lapse of time, leave be granted to introduce the said bill, and the rules be suspended for that purpose, and that double fees be not exacted."

Mr. Helmcken moved the suspension of the rules to adopt the report, which was carried.

Under the suspended rules Mr. Garden introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand Forks & Kettle River Railway Company.

The bill was read a first time and referred to the railway committee.

Mr. Stables asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines: "In the event of a hydraulic lease being granted covering ground held by individual free miners, and in the event of said claims lapsing in any way, who is entitled to the said claims, the Crown or the leaseholder?"

Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

"The claims revert to the Crown." Mr. Stables also asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines: "1. Has the gold commissioner power to issue an injunction against any free miner and stop him from working his claim, when complaint is laid against said free miner for any cause? 2. If not, to what extent does his power extend in the matter of settling disputes that may arise from time to time among free miners?"

Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: "A gold commission has no power to issue an injunction. The powers of a gold commissioner in regard to the working of a mine are defined by section 110 of the Mineral Act. 2. The powers of a gold commission in this behalf are defined by Part V. of the Mineral Act."

Mr. Curtis asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance: "1. The names of all persons or corporations who received a rebate or refund on timber dues on account of timber exported, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1900? 2. The amount of such refund in each case, so far as known? 3. What proportion of the dues fixed by statute was refunded?" 4. By what authority was such rebate made?"

5. Is it the intention of the government to provide, if necessary, by a new order in council that all licensees or leaseholders employing in their timber business Chinese or Japanese shall not be entitled to such rebate?"

Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "1 and 2. British Saw Mill Co., \$21,727.67; McDeville's Lamps and Saw Mill Co., \$3,406.96; British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., \$5,432.34; J. A. Sayward, \$57.64; Wm. T. Price, Lumber Co., \$96.15; Wm. L. Tait, \$161.00; Springfield Mill Co., \$503.00; Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., \$328.37; E. H. Heaps & Co., \$806.64; Archibald McNair, \$44.62; Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co., \$1,477.52; Thos. Kirkpatrick, \$242.12; Pacific Coast Lumber Co., \$264.05; total, \$15,088.11. 3. One-half of the royalty due on timber exported. 4. By authority of section 70 of the Land Act and orders in council dealing therewith. 5. I must decline to answer this question, on the ground that it asks for a statement of government policy, which the government is not prepared to make in reply to a question."

The Attorney-General moved that the third reading of the Land Registry Bill be discharged and recommitted for the purpose of adding an amendment. The House went into committee with Mr. Gibson in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendment.

The Succession Duties Bill report was adopted, read a third time and finally passed.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the City of Greenwood Assessment Roll Confirmation Bill. He explained that as doubt had arisen as to the legality of the revised names of the roll, the city council of Greenwood had asked the government to legalize the roll. Only one man opposed it, and although he did so very strenuously, still he thought the views of the majority should obtain. The bill was read a second time and committed with Mr. Clifford in the chair.

Mr. Kidd asked if any appeal were taken, would it be on the merits of the roll before its confirmation by the Legislature. The Attorney-General replied that there were no appeals.

The bill was reported, adopted, read a third time and finally passed.

The Vancouver Incorporation Act was committed with Mr. Helmcken in the chair. After some discussion, a principle was agreed upon between the Vancouver members. Mr. Helmcken suggested that much time would be saved by the Vancouver members acting together and deciding upon some line of policy which they might then submit to the House, which he felt sure would do

chases at the fair market value of its corporeal property, together with such bonus (if any) not exceeding ten per cent. of such market value as the government may agree to pay."

The mover thought that the existence of this provision would have a salutary influence on railway promoters.

Mr. Hunter characterized the proposal as incapable of being crystallized into effect, while Mr. McPhillips ridiculed the idea of securing capital if such onerous conditions were attached to railway bills. He stamped the member for North Vancouver a thief.

Mr. McInnes expressed his surprise at the statement of the junior member for Victoria, that he favored building the railway. He had been in committee with him in the morning, when a bona fide proposition to build a railway without aid had been submitted, which he had assisted in voting down.

Mr. McPhillips loudly insisted on a point of order. The member for North Vancouver ought not refer to what took place in committee.

Mr. McInnes said he was not surprised that Mr. McPhillips was anxious to avoid an exposure of his anomalous position.

He had declared it was a public scandal that these clauses were being introduced. The scandal was the other way.

Whichever measures were introduced of this kind there were members of the House who seemed to have a brief for the corporation, and the junior member for Victoria was the arch offender in this regard. If he ran again in Victoria on stand he had taken in the House he could not be elected. The principle had been adopted in the Water-Clauses Act.

Personally he favored the government ownership of railways, and as the amendment looked to that end he would support it.

Mr. McPhillips repudiated the suggestion that he held an anomalous position, saying that he had always opposed Mr. Stables's government policy.

Mr. Curtis said many government supporters had supported the Martin principle of government ownership of railways.

Hon. Members—No, no!

Mr. Curtis retorted the member for West Yale (Mr. Ellison) need not shake his head, for he was one of the offenders, for he had declared for the leadership of Chas. Wilson, who was unreservedly committed to the principle. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver rebuked in the remark of the member for Rossland by reading from Mr. Wilson's platform in which he not only favored government ownership of railways, but the cutting off of any further bonuses.

Hon. Members—No, no!

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**The New Vancouver**  
Coal Mining & Land Co.  
LIMITED  
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield  
and Protection Island Collieries  
Steam . Gas . . Coal  
of the following grades:  
Double Screened Lamp,  
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SAMUEL M. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT

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Published every day (except Sunday)  
by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

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KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

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VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.

WILLIAMS' BOOK AND SPATHEWICHES COMPANY, 81 Government street.

T. N. HUBBEN & COMPANY, 62 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 62 Government street.

GEORGE MARDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

EL. W. WALKER (SWITZER GROCERY), Esquimalt street.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.

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MESSRS. PRIOR AND EARLE.

It is said that our present representatives to Ottawa should be sent there again because in the event of a change of government Victoria would then have cabinet representation. We are not so sure about that. The Montreal Star and the Toronto World, two of the leading organs of the opposition, have said that Sir Charles Tupper must give an undertaking that when he is called upon to form a government he will throw aside all the old cabinet material and select timber of younger and more vigorous growth; in a word, that if any of the members of former Conservative administrations were representative of the brains and ability of the party. There is no doubt of the fact that the proprietor of the Star has great influence with Sir Charles, and if his counsels are accepted it may be Sir Hibbert Tupper, who will have to be provided with a seat in any event, who will be the representative in the cabinet of British Columbia. But that is an aspect of the matter that is not worthy of serious consideration; the chances of the Conservatives being returned to power are so remote that it is mere waste of time to consider Col. Prior's chances of becoming a cabinet minister.

It is perfectly true that the general Colonels said a great deal at the last session of parliament, and that he faithfully forwarded all his remarks and his interrogations to the Colonist for publication. These were the only reports of the parliamentary proceedings that were published by that paper, and it is hardly fair for it to presume that because there was nothing in the reports furnished by Col. Prior of what the other members said that he was the only man who said or did anything for the advancement of the interests of his constituents. The present government has done more for British Columbia during the few years it has been in power than the Conservatives did in ten, and it was not through the inquiries of Col. Prior for campaign material that the duty on mining machinery was abolished or steps taken for the improvement of our communications with the North. The most imperative need of British Columbia at the present

time is an all-Canadian route to the North, and the Colonist says it is one of its strongest advocates; that it has done more for its advancement than all the other papers in British Columbia combined. Yet this great, triumphant, these men who have done so much to advance the interests of the people of British Columbia, gave the Conservatives all the assistance in their power to kill a scheme proposed by the government some years ago to give us the very thing which we find to-day we are so much in need of to preserve to us the trade that is threatened with asphyxiation by the American interests at Skagway. Mr. Earle voted against the MacKenzie & Manly railway, Col. Prior was paired against it, and Senator Macdonald was made the tool of the Tory senators to move the six months' hoist, which sealed the fate of a project which we now know better than ever was of such vital importance to the West. Do not these facts prove that the men whose abilities and labor for their constituents were so fulsomely extolled this morning, are so extremely partisan that where the interests of constituents and party conflict their duty to the former is a secondary consideration? There is a strong probability that if Senator Macdonald had upheld and announced his intention of voting for the bill providing for the construction of the Canadian road to the Yukon country Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Tory senators would have seen it would be dangerous to attempt to thwart the will of the House of Commons, and the construction of the line would have been assured. But with the encouragement of members representing the section of the country chiefly concerned the senate decided that it would never do to allow a measure to pass which would do so much to make the Liberal government popular in the West, and so the great opportunity to place the business men of British Columbia absolutely beyond the hostility of their unscrupulous rivals passed away. That one act alone, we take it, is sufficient to damn Messrs. Prior and Earle politically in Victoria.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Notwithstanding the increased taxation, the government of British Columbia proposes to expend in the neighborhood of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars more than the estimated revenue. There are few who will be inclined to care at the increases in the salaries of government employees. The people do not expect their servants to work for less than is paid by mercantile establishments for services of the same character. The proposed expenditure on trails, roads and bridges is very large, but no doubt the members are acquainted with the needs of their constituencies, know what is required for the development of the potentialities of the province, and have convinced the government that their demands are not at all unreasonable. But there is a limit to all things, even credit of British Columbia. Some day—and it cannot be so far off now—we shall have to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. If the money we are borrowing now so lavishly is wisely and economically laid out it should result in largely increased receipts in the near future and in the establishment of something more nearly approaching a balance than we have been in sight of for a long time. There are many items in the estimates that will meet with severe criticism, notably that of \$10,000 for the re-establishment of an agency-general in London. British Columbia is an important province and her position is unique in the group when it goes to form the Dominion of Canada, but we are not so peculiar a people nor are our advantages so different from those of our sister provinces that it is necessary for us to do what none of the others have done—support an advertising agent in the British metropolis for the purpose of proclaiming our merits to capitalists and emigrants. These things are attended to at the office of the High Commissioner; and while it might perhaps be expedient to have an auxiliary agent there with special knowledge of the state of affairs here, we must protest—and we think the electors of the province will sustain us in our objections to the providing of a sinecure in London for a discarded provincial politician. The unloading of Mr. Vernon on us was one of the offences of a former government which the people never forgave, and with the present discrepancy between revenue and expenditure, British Columbians are not likely to meekly acquiesce in the provision of a luxurious bath and pension for any superannuated politician.

BURNING QUESTIONS.

From all parts of the continent come rumors of elections, but until the torrid period has passed there will be little done to prepare for the fray. The chief topic of conversation at the present time is the unprecedentedly high temperature in all the chief cities and the most effective measures necessary to render it endurable. Shirt waists are recommended as a substitute for the cumbersome male attire at present in vogue, but society has declined to accept the views of fashion innovators, and on the demands of shocked female patrons the manager of a Chicago hotel was forced to eject an individual who presented himself in the dining-room without the regulation attire. The landlord said he had personally no objection whatever to the coatless dinner, but, as he informed a news-

paper man, he felt it necessary to yield to the protests of the women guests, who vigorously objected to the presence of a man in a shirt waist. Dealing with this point the Record says it remains to be learned what good reason the ladies have for objecting to the adoption by the other sex of a custom which they themselves inaugurated. A shirt waist in itself is not objectionable. Women wear them and any man like to have one near him. Nor is there any objection to the man in the shirt waist if he be out of doors or in his office, or loafing on his cottage veranda. But somehow the combination of man, shirt waist and dinner table seems to present peculiar objections. It would be well to ascertain whether the gentleman who met with the recent snubbing was not offending in other ways. Perhaps he broke upon the vision of the dining-room ladies two abruptly, startling them with the splendor of his habiliments. Or is it possible that his real offence was that his shirt waist was surpassingly beautiful and that the ladies made their attack upon him through an envious desire not to be outvied? We have no such perplexities to confront and annoy us in British Columbia. A man may wear what he will in public places and no one will take objection, which indicates that in this as in all other things we are well in the van of human progress.

Like all intelligent and reasonable-minded Americans who visit this part of the Dominion, Mr. Scudder McLain, editor of the Minneapolis Journal, is unable to understand why there should not be common sense trade relations between the United States and Canada. Interchange of commodities which can be produced under specially advantageous circumstances in the two countries would surely be of great benefit to buyer, seller and consumer; but the politicians on both sides of the line have objections, the people to the south have sustained them in their remunerative, and there is nothing for us to do but submit to their decree. We have made many efforts, all without success, have become reconciled to our position and through the interest which has been aroused about Canada in the old land by the preferential tariff of the Laurier government and the sending of the Canadian contingents to South Africa there has been an unprecedented demand for all manner of Canadian goods, and a market has been created for our surplus products which is never likely to be cut off at the whim of any political party. All's that ends well. We are satisfied and our friends to the south are pleased under the delusion that they have taken steps which are likely to lead to our incorporation in the union in a short time. They are greatly mistaken, but there is nothing to excuse them of their error.

The Colonist hints that negotiations are proceeding between the Provincial and Dominion governments for the purpose of arriving at an agreement looking to a fair division of the cost of building an all-Canadian railway line into the Yukon country. All British Columbians will be delighted to know that that is the case, but their satisfaction will be mingled with indignation when they are told how much such a work will cost them and then reflect upon the fact that but for the action of Messrs. Prior and Earle and Macdonald and their Tory conductors we might have had such a line long ago without the cost of a cent to the Provincial or Dominion treasuries. The question for the people to consider is, should men whose pernicious political proclivities are so highly eulogized this morning be given the opportunity to again sacrifice the interests of their constituents on the altar of party exigencies?

The failure of the Paris exhibition will convey a useful lesson to the people of France. With the co-operation of the British there would have been another tale to tell. At the time of the opening of the show insults were being heaped upon the Queen and the country by intermediary newspapers and irresponsible individuals, and although the statesmen of France did their best to suppress these ill-mannered outbursts they could not easily allay the feelings that had been aroused. In many ways Great Britain is one of the best customers of France, and the probability is the latter country now realizes that it is to her interest to maintain the friendliest of relations.

The war has developed a new method of curing men of their artificial thirst for intoxicants. The course is a rather drastic one, but it seems to be effective. Jeremiah O'Leary, a private in a British regiment, was shot at the battle of Colenso, in South Africa, a Mauser bullet penetrating his brain. He lay for five hours in the trenches and then was conveyed to a hospital, where Sir William MacCormack, by a wonderful surgical operation, succeeded in saving his life. O'Leary's memory is slightly impaired and he has lost his taste for beer, of which he used to be rather fond.

Some of the members of the Victoria contingent which left home so short a time ago with high hopes and amidst great enthusiasm are on their way back to their own country. For their own sake and for the sake of the comrades who have left their dust to mingle with that of their brethren from the old land in the South African cities and the most effective measure necessary to render it endurable. Shirt waists are recommended as a substitute for the cumbersome male attire at present in vogue, but society has declined to accept the views of fashion innovators, and on the demands of shocked female patrons the manager of a Chicago hotel was forced to eject an individual who presented himself in the dining-room without the regulation attire. The landlord said he had personally no objection whatever to the coatless dinner, but, as he informed a news-

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CORTICELLI SEWING SILK is a perfect silk on account of the perfectness of its parts.

Each thread is made up of one hundred strands of "neat" or "cacoons" silk.

Each strand is tested by an infallible machine which stops automatically for the slightest flaw, knot or irregularity—a mistake the eye can't see this machine detects.

Every yard of Corticelli Sewing Silk must be perfectly smooth, strong, full, letter A before it can get on a spool with our label.

That label is your guarantee of perfection in Sewing Silk.

For Sale  
Everywhere.  
Ask for it and see you get it.

**ORIGIN OF TRADE MARKS**

Trade marks were used as far back as the 16th Century.

They originated from the signs that, in the early ages, were hung over the shops telling of the wares inside. To-day the trade mark is branded on the goods themselves, enabling the purchaser to identify the good from the bad and indifferent.

On a Slater Shoe the name and price appear on the sole in a slate frame, \$4.00 and \$5.50. Every pair Goodyear welted.

J. FULLERTON AND J. H. BAKER, SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

**Salmon Trolling HAS STARTED**

Special cheap SALMON BODS AND BEELS for Salmon Trolling at FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**SWISS RIFLE CLUBS.**

HOW HE INTRODUCED HIMSELF.

One day when calling upon Gambetta, I found him vastly annoyed over a visit which he had received a few minutes previously from the late Gen. Meredith Read, who for a number of years was United States envoy at Athens. The General, who until that time had been a perfect stranger to the great French statesman, had entered his sitting room, and with a bow to Gambetta, pointed to a chair in front of him and a volume entitled "Mémoires of the War of 1870-71." This he opened without a word, and laid on Gambetta's desk before attempting to greet him or to explain the purpose of his call. Then, pointing to a column which contained a very eloquent biographical notice of himself, he exclaimed, "Kindly read that," and when Gambetta, who read English with the utmost facility, had, in compliance with the request, cast his eye over the page in question, General Read rose from his chair and with a bow to Gambetta, pointed to himself and said, "I am the author of this memoir." Then, and not until then, did he extend his hand to the great Tribune, who, having meanwhile risen from his chair, expressed his pleasure at making the acquaintance of such a distinguished officer, who had rendered such valuable services to the United States. Gambetta informed me that in the whole of his long experience of public life, he had never known a man to introduce himself in so delightful a manner, and he vouchsafed the opinion that it was a well-bred American people from the United States enjoying in the old world a widespread fame for originality. —The Critic.

**Fishing**

Lakeside Hotel, Cowichan Lake, will open on Monday, April 9th. Stage leaves Duncan's Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Special tickets will be issued by the E. & N. Railway good for 15 days, \$5 return.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Sales Agent for Vancouver Island, B.C.

**CUT WORMS**

Chrysoline is sure death to this pest. Just the thing for spraying and sprinkling. A trial will prove this. At all drug stores.

**SUNSHINE MFG. CO.**

TELEPHONE 222.

**WANTS.**

WANTED—A boy as apprentice to the drug business. Address, "Quinlaine," Times Office.

WANTED—At Union Club, two waiters; wages \$35 per month and found. Apply to Stewart, between 11 and 12 noon. References required.

WANTED—Teacher for North Vesuvius Spring, school, E. J. Rosman, Secy., North Salt Spring.

WANTED—Purchaser for debentures, bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Security for principal and interest first-class. Address P. O. Box 112, Victoria.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, scrap from roofs, wires, cables, etc. Send prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. B. Aaronson.

**FOR SALE.**

**LIGHT TEAM AND WAGON FOR SALE.**

Appl'd 69 View street.

**FOR SALE.** On easy terms, several small houses and lots in Esquimalt, open for offer; several houses on Stanley ave., \$2,500 to \$2,750; several houses on Oak Bay road, \$300 to \$600; two houses on James Bay, \$1,500; to \$700; small cottages on Esquimalt road, \$1,000 to \$1,200; house overlooking Esquimalt road, A. W. Morris & Co., 80 Government street.

**TO LET.**

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board. Apply Mrs. D. Cameron, 34 Michigan street.

**OFFICES TO RENT.** Fire-proof vaults and all modern conveniences. Apply to Secretary, Board of Trade Building.

LET a room, house, or cottage on Chambers street, having hot and cold water and electric light. Apply 128 Government street.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.** Single or en suite. Apply 128 Vancouver street.

**LOST OR FOUND.**

LOST—A purse between Second street and Topaz street, containing \$7.10, and belonging to Mrs. A. A. Hinckley, George road.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

B. C. PIPE, FLORAL POTS, ETC.—Pandora, Victoria.

**SHORTHAND SCHOOL.** 15 Broad street, taught.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangars and Tinsmiths; Deal and Coating Stores, etc., etc., shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call.

**SOCIES.**

VICTORIA COMMUNAL LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thurs



## Preventives and Cures

Form a big item in the toilet of really careful and fastidious women in a climate like this. Our Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

Should be in every home. It counteracts the effects of the sun, wind, smoke, soot and dust, 25c per bottle. We have other lotions, creams, powders, hair dressings, toilet waters, etc. We invite inspection.

**CYRUS H. BOWES,**

CHEMIST.

98 Government St., Near Yates St.

### WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 15.—5 a.m.—Since yesterday an important ocean low barometer area has moved rapidly inland to Cariboo, while along the American coast the barometer remains high. This change will probably cause temporary unsettled and cooler weather and strong westerly winds west of the Cascades. With the exception of showers at Edmonton and Medicine Hat, the weather has been due from the Pacific to Lake Superior.

#### Forecasts.

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday: Victoria and vicinity—fresh to strong S. W. and W. winds, partly cloudy and cool, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland—Fresh S. to S.W. winds, unbroken and cool, with showers.

#### Report.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.68; temperature, 57; minimum, 55; wind, 16 miles S. E.; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.74; temperature, 50; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 64; minimum, 54; wind, 6 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

### 12 New Faces at Savoy to-night.

You will find it in the B. C. Guide, 5c per copy, 50c per year, in all book stores in B. C.

Used Gibbons' Toothache Gum, it acts as a temporary filling and stops tooth-ache instantly. Price 10c.

Oriental Hotel, American and European plan. Rates reduced: \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Single meals, 25c.

You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why Hon. Ceylon Tea is so fragrant.

A fine oil painting of Hon. John Robson has been donated to the Legislature by H. E. Levy and has been installed in the ministers' room. A vote of thanks to Mr. Levy for his generous gift was passed by the members yesterday.

Get your Spoon Baits and Lines for Salmon Fishing at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas St.

The remains of the late Mrs. D. D. McIntosh were laid to rest in the Odd Fellows' cemetery in presence of many San Franciscan relatives and friends. The floral pieces were numerous and the services, the most beautiful being those presented by the employees of the Jackson street wharf. Rev. Broes of St. Peter's church, conducted the religious services.

Mount Newton, the well-known property at Cedar Hill, has been purchased from the proprietor, Mr. Pope, by Mr. Geo. Kenny, one of the old time miners of British Columbia, whose prospecting experience began in Onineca and ended in Dawson. He has only recently returned from the latter place. The property consists of about 100 acres, and has a residence and hotel on it.

Mme. Atlantia is the bright parlor star at the Savoy theatre and introduces for the first time to a Victoria audience the latest Parisian craze, "Poses Plastique." This is certainly a beautiful art. She is also seen to advantage in her butterfly dance. The Kymara present a novel sketch wherein is offered the clever singing and dancing of little Maude. Louis Lister, the English soubrette, has already won her way into the graces of the audience. Glenn and Wayne are two very capable ladies, and their cakewalk is a revelation. Southward and Lawton, Sue Blanchard and other members of the company receive well merited applause.

## WHY NOT?

The Mutual principle is the only one by which the members of a Life Company can receive a full equivalent for their money."—Wm. McCabe, LL.B., F.L.A.

A Stock Company is one that has a capital stock belonging to men who control the company for their personal gain, and statistics show that in the last twenty years eight stock companies have paid over \$15,000,000.00 to their stockholders.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Canada, (formerly The Ontario Mutual Life), is the only Purely Mutual Native Life Company in Canada having no other interest to serve than that of its policyholders. It is one of the oldest and strongest companies in Canada, and holds a higher Reserve than the Dominion Government Standard. It has a record of 30 years' solid progress.

IT WILL PAY YOU to have a policy in The Mutual Life of Canada. Apply to the Provincial Manager at 34 Broad street.

R. L. DRURY

## THE PASSING THROG.

Arrivals of the Day at City Hotels—Gossip of the Corridors.

Col. McMillan, of Winnipeg, who is periodically a welcome visitor to Victoria, is spending a few days in the city with friends. The colonel is one of the prominent Liberal politicians of Manitoba, was a member of the Greenway government, and is Governor of the Legislative Assembly. His appointment to the office was: "Never used better for his place, and it makes beautifully." He is a man of great energy and cannot be said of any other man on the market. Send in your order and you will be highly pleased with it. Delivered to any part of the city. Price, \$1.25.

With the Committees This Morning—Some Rich Mount Baker Quartz.

The members of the Legislature were busily going through the estimates this morning, and comparing the results with the appropriations which were asked for the respective ridings. Of course government supporters have received greater attention than those on the opposition side of the House, but there is a general sentiment of satisfaction with the liberality of the grants, which have been made. Messrs. Price Ellison and R. F. Green have been particularly fortunate, each of them having received over \$30,000 for their districts.

Considerable attention has been paid by the government to the new districts, one item of expenditure which is contemplated being a grant for \$10,000 for new government buildings at Atlin. It is also expected that a considerable amount of the \$42,500 set apart for new school buildings throughout the province will be apportioned to the Atlin district.

In regard to the new districts of Porteau, the government has made provision for a government agent there, and it is understood that Capt. Rant, who has been acting as mining recorder at Bennett, has been dispatched into the new district to take up these duties, his post at Bennett being assumed by Mr. De Brisay. The members from the northern portion of the province attach a great deal of importance to the new districts, which not only includes within its boundaries three of the richest placer creeks in British Columbia, but a number of rich quartz claims. Mr. Bratton, of the Treadwell mines, and the trusted representative of the Rothschilds, recently made a close examination of the new territory, and told Mr. Clifford that it abounded in the richest deposits of copper-gold ore. The fact that the district is within the boundaries of the province is a matter of no little satisfaction to all interested in the mining development of the province.

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## Must Serve As Soldiers

Every Frenchman Held for Military Duty—Enrolled Soon as Christened.

Some Young Men Who Are Privileged—Dealing With the Conscript

The French boy is no sooner born than the military authorities have their eye on him. Within three days after his entry into the world his parents are bound under severe penalties to register his birth at the local "marie," or town hall. This formality accomplished, the youngster at once receives the visit of the doctor attached to the register office. The "medecin de l'etat civil" as this functionary is termed, verifies the declaration made by the parents and satisfies himself that the infant is indeed a man in miniature. This precaution is necessary, as the father and mother, were they left entirely to their own devices, might be tempted to palm off the boy as a girl, with a view to enabling him to escape his military service. Until not so very long ago every child had to be taken to the "marie" shortly after its birth to allow the authorities to satisfy themselves that no mistake had been made as regards the sex. Even now, however, mistakes do occur, and every now and then a case crops up of a girl who by some unaccountable error has got on to the books of the recruiting department and is summoned to serve with the colors.

### Some Make an Easy Start.

The existence of the younger having thus been duly placed on record, he is allowed to run loose for a score of years. If he chooses to he can shorten this period of liberty by voluntarily enlisting before his time, providing, of course, his physique passes muster. The marine infantry, a corps that sees a good deal of actual fighting in the colony, recruits a number of adventurous spirits in this way, and not a few of the young men who purpose to adopt the army as their career improve their prospects by making an early start. The average conscript, however, is in no hurry and takes advantage of the full latitude allowed him by the law. He is well aware that he must begin to think seriously of his military obligations the moment he is out of his teens. Even if this necessity had not been drilled into him at school he could not ignore it, since it is the constant preoccupation of his relatives and comrades. In consequence, as soon as his twentieth birthday is passed he begins to have a keen eye on the official posters displayed on the wall of the town hall, the schools and other public buildings. These posters are white, like all other official posters in France, but they are of exceptional size, while, that there may be no possibility of their escaping notice among their many miscellaneous fellows, they compel attention by a most apparent distinctive design, consisting of two tri-color flags placed crossways above the reading matter and printed in color. One of these military posters details the arrangements for the departure of the classe or annual contingent, and from it the conscript learns the date of his incorporation and other items of information.

### Cannot Escape Conscription.

In the course of his 20th year he should give his address to the nearest recruiting office, and see that the name of his district has put down his name among the conscripts of the coming class. The mayor, however, is bound to see that his name is on the list, whether he concerns himself with his inscription or not. The next step is the tirage, or sort, or drawing of a number. Since the introduction of universal military service the operation is practically a mere formality, the abolition of which is contemplated. It takes place in January and February at every town hall throughout the country. Every conscript draws his number in the district in which he was born; it is not imperative that he should attend the ceremony in person, as in his absence the mayor will draw a number for him. The great majority of the conscripts make the occasion the excuse for a jollification. With a large square of paper, gorgeously colored and bearing the number he has drawn, pinned to his hat, and decked with a number of tricolor rosettes, the conscript, accompanied by his friends and fellow conscripts, tours from wine shop to wine shop, singing and finally bawling as he goes along patriotic and regimental songs. It should be said that the conscript draws his number in the January that follows the completion of his 20th year. In consequence, a conscript born in December has only just turned 20 when the army claims him, whereas a conscript born in January is at 21 at the time of the tirage itself. The only use at present of the drawing of numbers is that when there is a deficiency of men for the marine infantry the vacancies are filled up from among the conscripts who have drawn the numbers one, two or three.

### Considering Their Date.

For the next six months or so the conscript is left to himself, but toward the middle of the year he makes acquaintance in earnest with the military authorities. The occasion is the sitting of the council of revision, the bodies that definitely decide the fate of the conscripts. The council of revision is composed of two civil functionaries, of a superior officer, and of an army doctor, and it has the assistance of a number of the recruiting staff and of several gendarmes. A council sits in the chief town of every canton. The mayors of the different localities comprised in the district are allowed to be present at its operations, with a view to safely guarding the interests of the sons of their electors. The conscript is expected to present himself before the council, but should he abstain from putting in an appearance he does not incur a penalty. He loses the right, however, should he remain away to benefit by certain dispensations which

will shortly be explained, and he is purely and simply taken as a soldier without more ado—he is taken d'office, it is technically said. In the case of the conscripts who come up before it—and they are the vast majority—the council decides whether they are physically fit to perform their military service, and pronounces on the admissibility of the claims they may put in to be dispensed from the full term of service, to serve one year instead of three. The question of physical fitness is settled, of course, by a medical examination, an experience that affords the conscript his first taste of the gaiety of barrack life, for with all the funerals, he has to strip, to the skin in a twinkling, and this may be for an hour or more, in a common in puris natura. If the health of a conscript be doubtful the decision with regard to him may be adjourned, and he is told to come up again in six months' or a year's time. It should be mentioned that the minimum height accepted is 1.54 meters, or about five feet three inches.

**Some Privileged Classes.**

The privilege of only serving one year is accorded in the first place to certain classes of young men whose family circumstances are exceptional. Thus the eldest son or only son of a widow, the eldest son of a family of orphans, the eldest son of a family of seven or more children and the elder of two sons who happen to be conscripts in the same year are entitled to a dispensation. This dispensation is also granted to young men whose earnings are proved to be indispensable to the support of their family and to the brothers of soldiers who have died or been definitely disabled while on active service. By far the largest class, however, of single year soldiers is furnished by the learned professions. Those young men who are studying to be barristers, doctors, professors and engineers, for certain other careers have to serve but one year. The concession is conditional on their passing their examinations. Should they fail in them they must return to the army and complete their three years. The number of dispensations from all causes is very considerable, some 70,000 out of the 250,000 or so conscripts who form the annual contingent.

The council of revision takes notes of the conscript's trade, occupation or profession, and so far as his physique allows, his own wishes are taken into consideration in assigning him to this or that branch of the service. The labors of the council over, the results are sifted and classified at the war office, and the destination of each conscript settled. He learns his fate by the receipt of his "feuille de route," or marching orders, an official intimation commanding him to join the corps to which he had been attached on a given day. If he is penniless his third-class railway fare is given him by the mayor of his district. Should he be able to meet this expense the sum is refunded to him on joining his regiment. Failure to comply with the instruction contained in the "feuille de route" is accounted an act of insubordination and exposes the Prime Minister concerning the "insoumis" to severe penalties. The incorporation of the classe takes place as a rule, in November. The conscript has become a "blanc" and is entitled to the munificence of a half penny per day.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**The highest class tobacco only is used in the manufacture of "DARDANELLES".** An absolutely pure Egyptian cigarette. For sale everywhere, 15 cts. per package.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white. For this reason it is important that the yolk should be surrounded with a layer of white. If the egg is placed on the side or large end the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell. Eggs addorsed easily, therefore only odorous materials should be used when packing them.—*August Ladies' Home Journal.*

**A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.**

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing would do her any good. I saw an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

**VICTORIA FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.**

Headquarters Fire Department, Telephone No. 538.

List of Fire Alarm Boxes.

2-Birchard St., Victoria, James B. 4-Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay. 5-Michigan and Niagara Sts., James Bay. 6-Montreal and Simcoe Sts., James Bay. 7-Montreal and Simcoe Sts., James Bay. 8-Dalton Rd. and Simcoe St., James Bay. 10-Douglas and Humboldt streets. 11-Humboldt and Rupert streets. 12-Fort and Government streets. 13-Yates and Wharf streets. 14-Douglas and Government streets. 15-Caledonia and Pandora streets. 16-Caledonia and Pandora streets. 17-Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St. 18-New and Pandora streets. 19-Fox and Pandora streets. 20-Yates and Steele Avenue. 21-Jones and Steele Avenue. 22-Caledonia and Pandora roads. 23-Cathcart and Pandora streets. 24-Ondres and Pandora streets. 25-Spring Ridge. 26-Douglas and Discovery streets. 27-Cormorant and Princess streets. 28-Kings road and Second street. 29-Fountain, Douglas St. & Hillside Ave. 30-Cathcart and Store streets. 31-Discovery and Store streets. 32-Cathcart and Store streets. 33-Cathcart and Store streets. 34-Cathcart street, Victoria West. 35-Springfield Ave. and Esquimalt road. 36-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 37-Cathcart street, Victoria West. 38-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 39-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 40-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 41-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 42-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 43-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 44-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 45-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 46-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 47-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 48-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 49-Cathcart and Belgrave, combined with Cathcart and Store streets. 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## Work to Be Commenced

On the Erection of the Doctor's Residence at the Jubilee Hospital.

Meeting of the Board of Directors Last Evening—Committee's Report.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, when the following report of the special committee consisting of Messrs. B. Gordon, Joshua Davies, and C. A. Holland was submitted:

"Your committee, appointed to solicit special subscriptions for the erection of a doctor's residence in connection with the Jubilee Hospital, beg to report as follows: Your former committee, through Mr. Holland, handed in \$400 collected by them, and we take pleasure in informing you of having added to this amount in cash \$748.50, both amounts having been placed to the credit of the 'doctor's house account' in the Bank of Montreal, making a total to the credit of this account, as per statement herewith enclosed, of \$2,218.50.

"We also beg to hand you a list of parties who have agreed to donate the amounts opposite their names towards this fund, same not yet collected; and would suggest that this list be handed to your secretary for collection of the several amounts."

"Your committee wish to draw special attention to the liberal response of the Chinese of this city towards this fund. We have a special list of amounts subscribed by Chinese friends, and would ask your board to make acknowledgment of same through Mr. Lee Mong Kow, who rendered us valuable assistance."

In connection with the above the following statement of the amount now to the credit of the 'doctor's house special account' in the Bank of Montreal was submitted: Mr. Arnold Pike's contribution, \$500; amount deposited by the Women's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Turner committee, \$400; collected by your former committee, \$748.50; total, \$2,218.50.

The committee will report further on the subject.

A communication was read from James Dunsmuir enclosing a cheque for \$100, and the thanks of the board will be tendered the donor for his substantial contribution. A communication was also read from Lee Mong Kow, containing a list of the subscribers among the Chinese merchants of the city, with their respective subscriptions amounting in all to \$200. The thanks of the board will also be expressed to the subscribers for their generosity.

Dr. Ernest Hissell, the resident physician, asked for a fortnight's leave of absence, to commence on the 28th of this month. Granted.

The matron, Miss J. M. Grady, reported that the following donations had been received at the institution during the month: A cheque from Cowichan, through Mrs. Musgrave, for \$35, to procure a fracture bed for the surgical ward; books from Mrs. Bowker, old cotton from Mrs. Widden, Duncans, and a number of cups, bowls, teapots, etc., from the Women's Auxiliary. Received and the donors to be thanked.

The resident physician reported that during the past month 82 patients received treatment in the hospital. The total day's stay was 1,552; the daily average number of patients, 45.8; the daily average cost per patient, \$1.32. Received and filed.

The finance committee reported the payment of accounts presented amounting to \$1,678.93. Received and filed.

The steward reported on the satisfactory manner in which the dependencies of the city were furnishing supplies, also that during the summer 1,975 pounds of jam had been made at the hospital. Received and filed.

During the evening a communication was read from Mrs. L. Gould, secretary of the managing committee of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Women, stating that the enlargement of the home was contemplated to the extent of at least four bedrooms, providing the board would guarantee the immunity of the property from sale in the near future. The eight inmates in the home taxed the accommodation, and it was necessary that it be enlarged before the coming winter.

Permission was granted for the alterations, although no guarantee was given.

### TO THE ARMY.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic, and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The Toronto street railway men are not satisfied with the manager's answer to the committee on wages. The increase only represented 650 instead of the whole 800 men. Mr. Mohan, president of the International Street Railway Employees' Union of America, with headquarters at Detroit, has arrived here, and says: "The men are in earnest, and will likely hold out for what they want."

London has 6,162 physicians: the provinces, 15,704; Wales, 1,127; Scotland, 3,462; Ireland, 2,559.

### TORPID LIVER

Gives warning by Sallow Complexion.

### Garfield Tea

never fails to cure.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

## Mining News

Rossland Camp.

The Rossland Mine in its weekly mining review says:

The noteworthy feature of the week is the practical completion of the compressor at the Centre Star, with the pump, condenser and cooling tower. There remain a few finishing touches, but it is expected that the plant will be turned over to the mine on the 15th instant. With this there remains but little to stop the shipment of ore from this mine.

Appended is a list of shipments for the past week and year to date:

Week.	Year.	Week.	Year.
Le ROI	5,796	80,183	
War Eagle	—	10,603	
Centre Star	—	7,017	
Iron Mask	1,435	—	
Evening Star	351	—	
I. X. L.	21	340	
Monte Cristo	273	—	
Iron Colt	30	80	
Giant	42	—	
Total	5,847	10,274	

Giant—Drifting east and west on the ledge on the 75 foot level is in progress. The drift to the east is 75 feet and to the west 25 feet. A new drift has been started on the north ledge, which is 400 feet north of the south ledge. There is a tunnel driven for a distance of 150 feet. This is 13 feet below the shaft, which is 400 feet deep. An entrance is being made from the tunnel to connect with the shaft. The north ledge is 14 feet wide. The ore is an arsenical pyrite of a very good grade. A rather fair sample of it was assayed during the week and went \$35.25 to the ton. The intention is to get out 1,000 tons of the ore and send it to the smelter. It is thought it will average over \$20 to the ton.

Le ROI.—The compressor on the Black Bear is in successful daily operation and is being run continuously through the 24 hours. The standards for the aerial tramway, four in number, are framed and are ready for erection on their sites. The receiving platform is ready for the machinery which is on the ground waiting for assembly in place. On the hill the erection of the loading terminal of the tramway will be started this week. The frame work of the big hoist is in course of construction, but it will be some time before the last nail is driven. Below the work is proceeding in the usual way, there being nothing of any particular moment.

Le ROI No. 2.—During the week the test of the ore carriages on the gravity tramway was made, and the theoretical flatness of the roadway, the cars were found to run satisfactorily although it is likely that a future date the cars will be required and it necessary to install a small helping plant to accelerate the speed. On the Ainslie the work is proceeding favorably.

War Eagle.—The shaft is down to the level of 1,920 feet below the surface. It is the intention, in all probability, to proceed with the sinking for the remainder of the year. The present point attained is 140 feet under the seventh or lowest level. The death of another old-timer in the person of H. H. Shuttleworth, of Hope, the deceased, who was aged 65 years, came to this country from England, where he had served as an engineer on the Royal Horse Artillery, in 1858, with the British Boundary Commission. Concluding his services in this capacity he retired to Hope, where he had his headquarters almost continuously ever since. With advancing years, his constitution gave way and about two months ago he came here as was admitted to the Royal Jubilee hospital. The debility from which he suffered, however, had made such progress that he could not rally, and he passed away on Sunday night.

VANCOUVER.

The boilermakers and blacksmiths of the C. P. R. shops quit work yesterday in sympathy with the machinists in their strike. There are now no men at work in the locomotive department.

Acting Mayor McQueen has received a telegram from Dawson stating that the Waterous Engine Company had advised the authorities there that the city of Vancouver would allow its engine to be shipped to Dawson and that another one would not replace it. It appears that the Waterous Company cannot get an engine in before the close of navigation, and the scheme suggested is the way it purports getting over the difficulty. On enquiry, however, no one at the city hall knew anything about the matter.

Miss Leigh Spencer was the subject of a very painful accident on Monday evening about 9 o'clock, at the transom, corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. Miss Spencer was drawn suddenly from her bicycle by a boy running into her. The injury is mostly on the hand and arm, several stitches having been put in by the doctor. Another bicycle accident occurred about 5 o'clock, when a young lady coming down Granville street came into collision with the horses of one of the Vancouver Transfer Company's rigs, which were being driven across the street at an angle and in an opposite direction. The bicycle and rider were consequently knocked down and run over, but fortunately no bones were broken.

The Chinese gambling house at No. 42 Dupont street was summarily raided on Saturday night by the police under Sergeant North. The wily Chinese was taken completely by surprise. Under the protection of a special warrant with which the sergeant was armed he had power to enter by force, which he did, as the door-keeper pulled a string as the officers approached, which closed the inner doors and barred them with 2x4 inch bars. This was, however, a slight obstacle in the way of Detective Wylie, who leaving the door-keeper in the hands of Officer Davies, proceeded to force the door, which he did in a couple of good blows, and then, as the door was open, which held the wooden bars, once inside and the Chinamen were "canalized" as three officers who were detailed to enter by the rear were on hand to drive any back who might attempt to escape that way. There were only four Chinamen captured and according to the surroundings it appeared as though the game was about over or about to commence; the four men were the only occupants. All the evidence which would be of use to the police was gathered up by them and taken to the station. All the tables and fixtures were destroyed. Thirty-four dollars and fifty cents was found in the game counter, which was confiscated. The four Chinamen, Chung had \$76.80 on his person when searched. This amount was presumably grabbed up by the boss when the alarm was given as the money on the game is usually in a bag which, when open, exposes it to snatching. In the police court on Monday afternoon all the prisoners pleaded not guilty through their lawyer, Mr. P. G. Cane, who asked for an adjournment for one day. This was granted.

Nickel Plate.—The chief work doing at present is on the second level, where there is a connection being made with the old workings from the other shaft. A pump station is being cut at the 500 foot level. The crosscutting on the 600 foot level is making satisfactory progress. I. X. L.—Manager Roy H. Clarke of the I. X. L. reports that a carload of ore was shipped last week. The ore was taken from the stopes above level No. 2.

## Provincial Exhibition

Under the Auspices of

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF B. C.

Will be held at

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

OCTOBER, 2, 3, 4, 5.

\$20,000 IN PRIZES \$20,000

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

A ROUND OF PLEASURE FOR FOUR WHOLE DAYS.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE, MANITOBA VS. NEW WESTMINSTER, TUG-OF-WAR, HORSE RACES, CYCLE RACES, AQUATICS, NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS, GYMKHANA, BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, BAND TOURNAMENT, MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATIONS, GRAND CONCERT EACH EVENING, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS, MONSTER EXCURSIONS FROM ALL POINTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

NO ENTRANCE FEE CHARGED FOR EXHIBITS.

EXECUTIVE.—His Worship Mayor Scott, T. J. Trapp, G. D. Brymer, W. J. Mathers, C. G. Major, Ald. Reid, Ald. Sinclair, Ald. Adams, R. E. Anderson and A. Mallins. For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to T. J. TRAPP, President. W. H. KEARY, Manager and Secretary.

A shock has been received from the smelter for the last carload sent to the smelter. It was for \$3,800. The work of extending the fourth tunnel is making good progress.

Iron Mask.—The usual force of men are at work on the Iron Mask, and are employed on the lines laid down by the experts with regard to the dispute as to lateral rights between this mine and the Centre Star.

Summer Complaint

Is Serious

It Should Be Treated Without Delay by Administering Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is not a summer passes without thousands of people being attacked by Summer Complaint. The prostration—often verging on collapse, which sometimes accompanies this disease makes it one of the most serious and dangerous we have to contend with during the hot months. As there is no home in Canada this year that is likely to be exempt from this all-prevailing malady, everyone should have on hand a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so that this disease may be promptly checked and cured before it has time to weaken and debilitate the system and endanger life.

Mr. John R. Burton, Brockville, Ont., says: "Last summer I was very sick with a severe attack of Summer Complaint, and could get nothing to help me until I started taking Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The action of that drug was wonderful and soon had me perfectly well."

Remember that for fifty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been the great specific remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic and Summer Complaint. You may endanger your life if you accept a substitute.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Daylight Service

On and after TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1900.

SS. "VICTORIAN"

Will arrive from Seattle at 1:30 p.m., and

returning will leave at 4:15 p.m., running through to Tacoma on Sunday and Thursday nights.

Victoria, B. C., 14th August, 1900.

Dodwell & Co., Lt., Victoria Route

NOTICE TO SHIPWRIGHTS, ETC.

Notice to Contractors.

COAL

WELLINGTON COAL

Delivered to any part of the city.

Sack and Lumps \$6 Ton

W. WALKER

STORE STREET.

TELEPHONE 485.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Washed Nuts, \$5.00

Sack and Lump, \$6.00

Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces

KINGHAM & CO.,

45 FIVE Street.

Telephone 647.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

63 YATES STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapement, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

52.50 AND \$3.00.

The above is cheap at \$3.00. We have

many other articles on sale. Bankrupt

articles, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

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## The Siege Of Kumassi

Inhabitants Were Starving When Help Arrived—Attempts to Obtain Food.

Governor Hodgson's Miraculous Escape From the Town—Survivor's Horrible Plight.

The writer of the following cablegram, which is the first full story of the actual siege of Kumassi, is an imperial officer who accompanied the reinforcements of Lagos Constabulary which fought its way into Kumassi on the evening of April 29th.

Kumassi was closely invested from April 30th until June 23rd, when Sir Frederick Hodgson, with most of the troops, made a miraculous escape to the coast. The relieving column did not reach Kumassi until July 15th.

Cape Coast Castle, July 22.—On April 18th the Hausa Constabulary from Lagos landed here under orders for 250 men to proceed at once and with all despatch to Kumassi, where Sir Frederick Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast, then was.

No information had been received from the Governor for some days. All the troops he had with him in Kumassi were the garrison of 120 men and 180 men who arrive under Capt. Middlemiss just before the rising took place.

Preparations were hurried on. The Hausas from Lagos made a night march following the day of their arrival here. Owing to an insufficient number of carriers many stores had to be left behind. The first night the column halted at Arofia and the next day was spent in subsidizing carriers. A short march was made and in the evening the column reached Dunkwa.

Dunkwa was reached on the 23rd. Here we waited for the stores which had been left behind. As they never came we pushed on, and on the 26th reached Monse hill. The natives were apparently friendly so far. On the 27th two deserted villages were passed beyond Essemaja, where we found some wounded traders.

### Attack in Front.

At 1 o'clock on the day the troops were attacked by Ashantis in front. The engagement lasted nearly an hour. There were no stockades. Here Mr. Cochrane was wounded in the shoulder while trying to mend the Maxim.

Most of our casualties were caused by the Ashantis who fired from trees up which they had climbed. The forest was so dense that we could not see two yards ahead of us.

As twenty-five of our men had been wounded, it was decided to remain in Essemaja that night, only seven miles from Kumassi. We were left unmolested. It was impossible to estimate the losses of the Ashantis, owing to the dense jungle.

On the 29th we left Essemaja, after burning it down, and proceeded on, expecting every moment to be attacked. The march was a slow one, owing to the seven-pounder having to be dragged by hand.

At noon we were heavily attacked both front and rear, and on the flanks. The enemy were driven off in the rear after one and a half hours' fighting, but the position in front was very strong, owing to a stockade. Both the 4.50 Maxim jammed, and ammunition for the 7-pounder ran short. After several ineffectual attacks on the stockade, the position was turned at 5 p.m. The Ashantis were cleared out of the stockade at 5 p.m. We proceeded to Kumassi, which was only two miles from our camp, where we learnt that a heavy engagement had also taken place, but that the rebels were beaten off.

### A Savage Host of 20,000.

In the second attack on Kumassi the Ashantis were estimated to number 20,000. All the Europeans were now in the fort, and crowds of women, traders and refugees were living in shelters around it.

On the 30th the cantonments were reoccupied, and the men in the fort were placed in sheltered trenches around the prison. The stockade was also occupied. The dead Ashantis, numbering 150, killed the day before, were buried; most of the corpses, however, had been carried away.

On May 2nd Captain Armitage with native levies attacked the stockade by the Wesleyan mission. He was unable to take it, but inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, we having many wounded. The Ashantis subsequently evacuated the stockade, but on May 4th they returned and burned the mission.

On April 25th, when the Ashantis had driven in our garrison from the cantonments, they made漫holes running through the walls facing the fort, which they loopholed, and from this vantage fired safely on us. The walls were thick and quite impregnable.

Kumassi was invested from April 30th. The Ashantis used to spend half the night in murmur and shouting; they did this especially on the night when Captain Middlemiss died, a fact which was made known to them by spies.

### Vain Attempt to Bring Food.

On May 16th an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring food, there being killed every third and fourth among the Europeans. On May 14th palavers took place with the rebels in order to see what terms could be made. Negotiations were broken off owing to the arrival of Major Morris from the northern territories with 250 men. He had had four days' fighting, but while negotiations were proceeding he was not attacked. Carriers going outside Kumassi on foraging expeditions were continually killed or wounded.

On May 21st, after a bombardment by the 7-pounder, a sortie was made by the garrison on the Krobo road, and also on the Accra road. Neither was successful. As our ammunition was running

short it had to be nursed. Mr. Leggett was severely wounded in the arm and eight men wounded.

On May 28th provisions were reduced; the Europeans were cut down to two biscuits and a pound of meat, and others to one and a half biscuits and a quarter of a pound of meat. The carriers grubbed up small roots and picked leaves until the trees became bare. On May 24th Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Ralph went out before daybreak with about 100 men in order to try and bring in food, or to find the camp of the relieving column. Not finding it they returned.

The Queen's birthday parade was attended by 300 men, the rest could not be spared from the trenches. On the 25th Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Ralph, with 140 men, went out scouting. A stockade was discovered and taken. Mr. Ralph was severely wounded. On the 27th Capt. Armitage went with natives to the Mampon stockade and crawled up unobserved, followed by Hausas.

The Last Cow.

Our last cow was killed on this day. Rations reached us of troops on the road, which we had arranged to sweep clear of the enemy. The rumors were contradictory.

On May 29th Capt. Marshall, with 220 men, attacked Mridu, where he found the enemy too strong. Poor Marshall was shot through the heart. The rebels were getting heavy. The Ashantis continued to keep their mighty concert.

Mr. Berthou was not busily engaged in the bonds to the Ashantis in the Ashanti camps. The first was thrown on June 5th, and another was thrown on June 9th. This was reported to have landed in the middle of the chaff when palavering as to what should be sent against Bekwaz. On June 11th a reconnaissance was made in force down the Cape road to determine the position of the stockade. It was found nearly a mile from Assarfa, facing south towards Prahu. Among carriers and civilians the death rate was twenty a day. On June 16th a rocket was sent up and a star shell. The latter was affected by the climate and showed no light. We cannot hold out much longer. On June 18th we were very much made; six common shells being fired in five minutes interval. Preparations were now being made for death or freedom.

The day on which we were to start was kept a secret, only the Governor and Major Morris knowing. Carriers were rationed. The death rate now increasing to forty a day, men dying when receiving rations. The trenches were used as graves. In the fort were Sir Francis and Lady Hodgson, Major Morris, Captain Armitage, missionaries and others from the villages outside, the Europeans occupying the European quarter. On June 23rd we made our first start on the way down to the coast.

The escape was a miraculous one. We were assisted by Wm. Ama, the Ashantis thinking we were going by the Prashu road. We fought at Tersham and Ekwanta, and tasted freedom after the Ofin river.

**HONOLULU NOTES.**

Proposed Cable Station—Political Campaign Opened.

(Associated Press)

Honolulu, Aug. 7, via San Francisco.—The United States tug *Irénquois* returned on August 5th from her survey trip to the Midway Islands to investigate the practicability of locating one of the stations of the proposed Philippine cable on Midway Islands. Lieut. Chas. Pond will report in favor of the station being located at Sand Island.

The Republicans opened the first American political campaign in Hawaii on the night of August 4th, with a ratification meeting, which was addressed by the returning delegation to the Philadelphia convention.

**CANADIAN NEWS.**

(Associated Press)

Port Malagrave, N. S., Aug. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party arrived here yesterday. While en route from New Glasgow they were tendered hearty receptions at several points.

London, Aug. 15.—The preliminary examination in the Sifton alleged murder case concluded yesterday afternoon. The impression prevails that both Herbert and Sifton will be sent up for trial at the September sittings of the Court.

Cornwall, Aug. 15.—Alex. Constant, aged 18, a deck hand on the tug *Chifain*, is dead here from smallpox.

**BROTHERS AND RIVALS.**

(Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 15.—Hugh Carter is in St. Mary's hospital with a fractured skull and other injuries from which the surgeons says he cannot recover. John Carter, his brother, is under arrest. It appears that last Monday the brothers engaged in a savage hand-to-hand fight on the edge of the palisades near Westhawk, and that while clinched in each others arms they rolled off the cliff. Both are in love with a 17-year-old girl in West Hoboken. The brothers live in West New York, N. J.

**INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.**

(Special to the Times)

Vancouver, Aug. 15.—A big row took place at the police committee meeting yesterday. Chief Stewart wished to reduce Detectives McAllister and Harris to uniformed patrolmen because of insufficient information, thorough police investigation was talked of, and Ald. Wood and Acting Ald. McQueen exchanged spicy compliments. The chief alleged the officers had been blackmailing Chinese gamblers. A complete investigation is demanded.

**FIVE YEARS FOR FORGERY.**

(Associated Press)

St. John, N.B., Aug. 15.—F. S. Whittaker, who, it will be remembered, about a month ago was accused of having forged a paper to the extent of \$50,000, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon and was sentenced to five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

**FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.**

(Special to the Times)

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The Ottawa fire relief fund committee has issued the list of cheques to fire sufferers and a government audit will be made of the accounts.

## LIQUOR FOR YUKON.

New Regulations Which Have Gone Into Effect and Which Interest Shippers.

The following regulations respecting the transportation of spirituous liquors in transit through the Yukon Territory to ports or sub-ports in Alaska are now in effect.

1. Spirituous liquors destined for United States ports or sub-ports in Alaska from Skagway, via White Pass and Dawson, may be transported in bond through the Yukon Territory subject to the following conditions, viz:

(a) Each package shall be marked in red, "In bond for Alaska," and shall be forwarded to White Horse in railway cars, sealed with Canadian customs seals and under customs manifest, on the face of which the destination of the liquors shall be recorded.

(b) On their arrival at White Horse the liquors shall be transferred under customs supervision to storage under "suffrage" warehouses, for storage under customs locked pending their removal in bond by steamer to Dawson.

(c) The liquor shall be reported out of bond at White Horse by the masters of the vessel, in the usual form as in bond to Dawson, and shall be forwarded from White Horse under special customs manifest, made in duplicate as prescribed by the Minister of Customs, and showing the destination of the liquors.

(d) The liquor shall be entered at Dawson for export to an United States port or sub-port in Alaska on a vessel approved for such purpose by the collector of customs at Dawson; and a certificate of the landing of such liquors in Alaska, signed by an officer of United States customs at the port or sub-port in Alaska where the same are landed, shall be produced to the collector of customs at Dawson within the period named.

(e) Spirituous liquors in transit to Alaska and transported in bond through the Yukon Territory, shall not be allowed to go into consumption in said territory.

(Signed) JOHN McDougald, Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada, 24th July, 1900.

**DELEGATE'S COMPLAINT.**

He Says Canada's Division is the Poorest in the Imperial Institute.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held here yesterday, A. W. Thomas, who represented the association at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce in London, presented information. He lamented the poverty of the Canadian display at the imperial institute, declaring that Canada's division is the poorest or any colony's in the institute. He says all Canada's division contained, when he visited it, was a few doors, a pile of old iron from Nova Scotia, a few cans on a shelf, some fruit and flower, but nothing to show what Canada can do as a manufacturing country.

**THE INSIDE OF THE EARTH.**

Anyone interested in learning what the inside of the earth is like should read an interview with Professor Milne on this subject, that appears in Pearson's Magazine, by Mr. Cleveland Moffett.

The popular opinion, of course, is that the inside of the earth is a molten sea. The professor shatters this idea, showing that beneath the earth's crust, which is 50 miles deep, comes a solid plastic layer of 150 miles depth, beneath which is a rigid core, extending for 3,800 miles to the centre of the earth.

"My experiments," said Professor Milne, "and those of others in recording seismic waves, indicate that our earth is at least twice as rigid as steel. For instance, seismic waves through the body of the earth, starting say, from Japan, reach the Isle of Wight in 16 minutes, which is nearly twice as fast as they would come the same distance through solid steel. The greater the rigidity, you know, the faster the rate of wave-transmission."

"I am inclined to think that from their origin they radiate in all directions through our earth and over its surface. I will show you some seismograms that lead to this conclusion, and also throw light on the condition of the earth's interior."

The professor produced a book-pan full of seismogram tapes, each bearing its straight black line, broken into loops and jagged points where the earthquake tremors had set the needle swinging...

"Now," continued the professor, "here is a seismogram from the South Indian Ocean which shows what I may call seismic echoes; but before going into that, let me tell you that waves through our earth reach Shide 18 minutes after they leave Borneo, which is not very much in excess of the time for similar waves to travel from the West Indies. Does that surprise?"

"Do these seismic waves travel through the earth in straight lines, or do they follow round its surface?"

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"Exactly. It is more than 2,000 miles further away."

"Then how could the Borneo waves travel to Shide nearly as quickly as the West Indian waves?"

"Because they went deeper through the earth, and therefore travelled quicker, which leads to the conclusion that the earth becomes more elastic as you approach the centre."

"We always find that seismic waves from points on the globe nearly opposite to us travel much faster than other waves, simply because they pass nearer to the earth's centre or region of maximum rigidity. On the other hand, we find that waves from points on our own side of the globe travel to us more slowly, since they come along shallow cords in a less rigid region. These phenomena, invariably noted at all our seismic observatories, entirely upset the old theory that the earth's interior is a freely moving liquid, and demonstrate apparently that the earth-orange, under its peel of crust, is a mass very much more rigid than the crust itself."

Boiled water or distilled water should not be used either by grown people or children unless there is danger from contamination from the water in ordinary use. Pure cold water is preferable. A child may be given a glass of cool, never hot water the first thing in the morning—say half an hour before breakfast; and may also take a glass on retiring.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

**FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.**

(Special to the Times)

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The Ottawa fire relief fund committee has issued the list of cheques to fire sufferers and a government audit will be made of the accounts.

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